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July 1, 1940

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF INFORMATION

NATIONAL FARM PROGRAM DATA  
1932-1940

OKLAHOMA HIGHLIGHTS

The story of agriculture today in Oklahoma and in the rest of the Nation is the story of an improved agriculture. Here are the highlights of progress under the National Farm Program in Oklahoma during the 7 years since it was started:

INCOME: Farmers Make More Money--1939 cash income up 82 percent from 1932; buying power 173 percent ~~from~~ 1932; farm real estate values in 1940 up 22 percent from 1933; 977,785 acres of 1940 wheat protected by crop insurance; 8,344,187 bushels of wheat put in the Ever-Normal Granary under 1939 commodity loans; \$82,416,616 loaned by Farm Credit Administration agencies from 1933 to 1939; debts of low income farmers reduced \$2,903,848 under Farm Security Administration debt adjustment service; 54,728,000 pounds of surplus foodstuffs distributed to needy in last fiscal year.

CONSERVATION: Farmers Are Conserving Their Soil--267,000 Oklahoma farmers participated in the 1939 AAA program, representing about 79 percent of the State's cropland; 1,270,189 acres covered by 5-year agreements with the Soil Conservation Service in 1939; 482,280 trees distributed for planting during 1939.

SECURITY: Farmers Are More Secure In Their Homes--31,085 farm families received rural rehabilitation loans totalling more than \$17,089,400 from 1935 to 1940; \$4,693,446 made in grants in the same period; 296 tenant families started toward ownership by loans for farm purchases; 6,238 miles of rural electric lines to serve 19,015 farm families made possible by allotments of Rural Electrification

# THE HISTORY OF THE CITY OF BOSTON FROM 1630 TO 1875

BY  
JOHN R. HARRIS

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Administration--4,352 farmers getting central station electric service in 1939 than in 1935.

DEMOCRACY: Farmers Help Run The Programs--77 county AAA offices with 2,555 county and community committeemen administer the AAA program locally; 77 county committees and 66 tenant purchase committees working on program of Farm Security Administration; 77 local National Farm Loan associations and 14 production credit associations in operation; 22 county land-use planning committees formed.





CONTENTS

Part One: Farm Income

Cash farm income and cash income from principal farm products, page 4.

Prices of farm commodities, page 5.

Farm purchasing power, page 6.

Farm real estate values and farm foreclosures, sales and bankruptcies, pages 7 & 8.

Payments to farmers under A.A.A. programs, page 8.

Crop Insurance, page 9.

Farm credit and farm debt adjustment, pages 9 and 10.

Commodity loans, page 11.

Export payments and distribution of surplus foodstuffs, page 11, and 12.

Part Two: Conservation and Wise Use of Agricultural Resources.

Agricultural Conservation programs, page 13, and 14.

Soil Conservation Service programs, page 14 and 15.

Forest Service programs, pages 15 and 16.

Part Three: Greater Security and Better Living on the Land

Farm Security Administration programs, pages 16, 17 and 18.

Rural Electrification Administration programs, pages 18 and 19.

Part Four: Strengthening Democracy through the Farm Programs

Participation in A.A.A. programs, pages 19 and 20.

Results of A.A.A. referenda, page 20.

Farmer committees in the National Farm Programs, page 20 and 21.

Land Use Planning by Farmers, page 21.





## PART ONE: FARM INCOME

- 4 -

Oklahoma farmers in 1939 had 82 percent more cash income than they did in 1932. Farm cash income in Oklahoma was \$193,301,000 in 1939. Government payments accounted for \$27,731,000 of this amount directly. The 1939 cash income was 39 percent less than in 1929, when cash income was \$318,000,000. Cash income in 1932 was \$106,000,000.

Substantial gains in cash income from 1932 to 1939 by the producers of Oklahoma's most important farm products are shown in the following table:

TABLE I. Cash Income Received by Oklahoma Farmers for  
Principal Commodities Listed, in 1932 and in 1939,  
With Amount and Percent of Change

Commodity	Cash Income <sup>1/</sup>		Amount of	
			Percent of	
	1932	1939 <sup>2/</sup>	1939 over	1939 over
	(Thousands of dollars)		1932	1932
			(Percent)	
Cattle and calves	16,365	42,163	25,798	158
Wheat	12,874	31,002	18,128	141
Cotton and cottonseed <sup>3/</sup>	34,659	25,202	-9,457	-27
Milk	15,588	21,750	6,162	40
Corn and hogs	7,612	14,977	7,365	97
Chickens and eggs	9,020	10,926	1,906	21
Turkeys	1,073	2,561	1,488	139
Sheep and lambs	353	1,536	1,183	335
Truck crops	755	1,333	578	77

<sup>1/</sup> Because farm income statistics are being revised, all figures in this table are not strictly comparable. For the most part figures are on a calendar year basis, but there are a few commodities which are on a crop year basis for 1932. All income figures in this table exclude Government payments.

<sup>2/</sup> Preliminary.

<sup>3/</sup> The reduction in farm cash income from cotton and cottonseed in Oklahoma in 1939 as compared with 1932 was due to a production decrease of 51 percent. Cotton growers planted about half a million acres below their acreage allotments. Planted acreages for cotton decreased from 3,171,000 acres in 1932 to 1,855,000 acres in 1939. Cash income from this smaller cotton crop was 27 percent less.



For the country as a whole cash farm income in 1939, including Government payments, was 82 percent larger than in 1932. Cash farm income was \$4,682,000,000 in 1932 and \$8,540,000,000 in 1939, including \$807,000,000 in Government payments.

### Prices of Farm Commodities

Better prices for Oklahoma's leading farm commodities have put more cash in the hands of the farmers of the state. The improvement in prices received by Oklahoma farmers for their principal commodities is shown in the following table:

TABLE II. Average Prices Received by Oklahoma Farmers  
for Commodities Listed, in 1932 and in 1939

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>1932</u> (Dollars)	<u>1939</u> <u>1/</u> (Dollars)
Milk (wholesale)	cwt.	1.20	1.55
Hogs	cwt.	3.20	6.00
Beef cattle	cwt.	3.40	6.30
Veal Calves	cwt.	4.15	7.80
Sheep	cwt.	2.25	4.00
Lambs	cwt.	4.30	7.90
Wheat	bu.	.32	.67
Corn	bu.	.23	.60 <u>2/</u>
Oats	bu.	.14	.32
Barley	bu.	.19	.39
Potatoes	bu.	.53	.68
Apples	bu.	.66	.85
Wool	lb.	.066	.16
Butter	lb.	.20	.26
Chickens	lb.	.086	.106
Eggs	doz.	.097	.137
Cottonseed	ton	8.77	20.18
Cotton lint	lb.	.061	.084

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1/ Preliminary.

2/ Includes loan corn at average loan value.

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### Farm Purchasing Power

Both farm income and prices paid by farmers declined sharply from 1929 to 1932, but farm income declined more. From 1932 to 1939 there was an increase in both farm income and prices paid by farmers, but farm income increased more. Thus farm buying power fell off from 1929 to 1932 and climbed upward from 1932 to 1939.

For the United States as a whole farm buying power in 1939 was 172 percent as much as in 1932 and 99 percent of the 1929 level. In other words, farmers were able to buy about as much in 1939 as in 1929 and 72 percent more than in 1932.

In Oklahoma farm purchasing power in 1939 was 173 percent as much as in 1932 and 80 percent of the 1929 level. Thus Oklahoma farmers in 1939 were in a position to buy 73 percent more of the things they needed than in 1932 and 20 percent less than in 1929.

The farmer's buying power can also be shown by the unit exchange value of farm products, namely, the ratio of prices received by farmers to prices paid by farmers for commodities used in living and production. While this measurement is not available on a state basis, Oklahoma farmers naturally benefited from nationwide improvement in the exchange value of farm products.

For all farm commodities, the unit exchange value was 26 percent higher in 1939 than in 1932. The following table, comparing 1939 and 1932, shows the unit exchange value of all farm products, as well as specified groups of farm commodities that are important in Oklahoma.





TABLE III. Unit Exchange Value\* of all Farm Products and of Specified Groups of Commodities Important in Oklahoma.

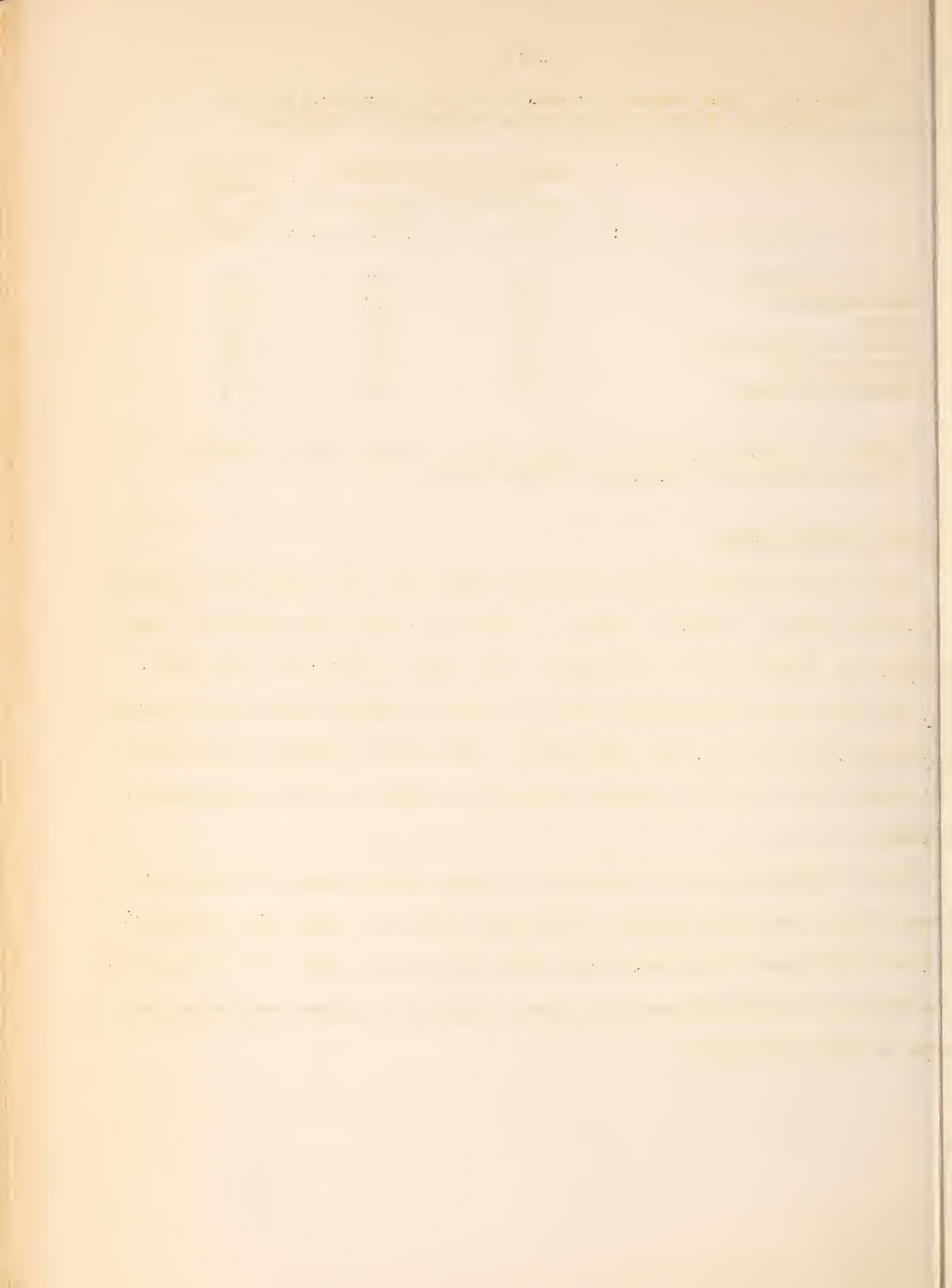
	Percent of Base Period 1910-1914		Percent Change 1939 over 1932
	1932	1939	
All farm products	61	77	+ 26
Meat animals	59	91	+ 54
Grains	41	60	+ 46
Cotton and cottonseed	44	60	+ 36
Dairy products	78	86	+ 10
Chickens and eggs	77	78	+ 1

\* Ratio of prices received to prices paid by farmers for commodities used in living and production, 1910-14 base.

#### Farm Real Estate Values

Gains in farm income prices, and buying power have been reflected in rising real estate values on Oklahoma farms. In the year ending March 1933 the value of farm real estate was only 76 percent of the period before the World War. From this low point the estimated value per acre in Oklahoma rose to 93 percent of pre-war for the year ending March 1940. Thus Oklahoma farmers found their real estate worth about 22 percent more early in 1940 than in the first part of 1933.

For the United States as a whole, in the year ending March 1940 farm real estate values rose to 85 percent of the level before the World War, compared with only 73 percent of pre-war in the year ending March, 1933. The 16 percent gain from 1933 to 1940 followed more than a decade of unbroken decline in the value of farm real estate.



### Farm Foreclosures, Sales and Bankruptcies

Along with a rise in farm real estate values since 1932, there were more voluntary sales of farms in Oklahoma and fewer forced sales and bankruptcies.

Voluntary sales and trades of Oklahoma farms were 27.3 per thousand for the year ending March 1939, compared with 17.6 per thousand for the year ending March 1933.

On the other hand, the number of forced farm sales in the state declined from 64.3 for the year ending March 1933 to only 17.1 per thousand for the year ending March 1939.

Farm bankruptcies in Oklahoma dropped from a total of 48 in the year ending June 30, 1933 to 13 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1939.

In the United States as a whole, voluntary sales and trades of farms rose from 16.8 per thousand in the year 1933 to 28.2 per thousand in the year ending March 1939, and forced sale of farms declined from 54.1 per thousand to 16.8 per thousand in the same period; farm bankruptcies in the entire country decreased 76 percent from 1933 to 1939.

### All Phases of Farm Program Contribute to Income Improvement

Farmers of Oklahoma receive \$12,533,000 in conservation payments under the 1937 program , \$17,355,000 under the 1938 program, and an estimated \$17,604,236 under the 1939 program, including county association expenses.

In addition, under the Price Adjustment Act of 1938 farmers of the state received an estimated \$8,270,617 in parity payments on their 1939 production. In the fiscal year ending June 30, 1939, Oklahoma cotton producers received \$8,440,436 under the Cotton Price Adjustment Act of 1937.





For the United States as a whole, payments under the 1939 Conservation program totaled \$506,179,199, including county association expenses.

#### Crop Insurance

Under the 1940 program in Oklahoma, 23,387 contracts insured an estimated 977,785 acres for a production of 8,394,760 bushels of wheat. Premiums paid in amounted to 915,486 bushels, as of May 31, 1940. Under the 1939 program, 8,635 policies were issued to insure a production of 4,016,855 bushels of wheat on 463,924 acres. A total of 270,321 bushels were paid in as premiums, and 477,248 bushels returned to 2,993 growers as indemnities, as of March 30, 1940.

#### Federal Credit Aids Agriculture

Farmers in Oklahoma obtained \$82,416,616 in loans from institutions under the supervision of the Farm Credit Administration from May 1, 1933, through December 31, 1939. In addition, credit was advanced to a considerable number of farmer cooperatives and privately organized agricultural financing institutions.

The Federal Land Bank of Wichita, making long-term first mortgage loans had \$34,701,614 outstanding in Oklahoma on December 31, 1939, including loans made prior to the organization of the Farm Credit Administration. In addition, \$15,486,749 of first and second mortgage Land Bank Commissioner loans were outstanding on that date.

From 1933 to 1935 almost 92 percent of Federal Land Bank and Commissioner loans made in Oklahoma were used to pay off old debts. Although the largest percentage of loans continues to be made for refinancing, since October 1, 1935, some 1705 Oklahoma farmers and farm tenants have purchased farms, using \$3,734,000 credit obtained from the Federal Land Bank of Wichita and the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation, which provides funds for Land Bank Commissioner loans, to finance the purchases. This includes the resale on credit terms of farms





which had been acquired by these agencies.

The 14 production credit associations operating in the State have made 40,112 loans aggregating \$29,777,279 since their organization in 1933. These associations make loans for all types of short-term farm operations. Loans outstanding on December 31, totaled \$3,123,778.

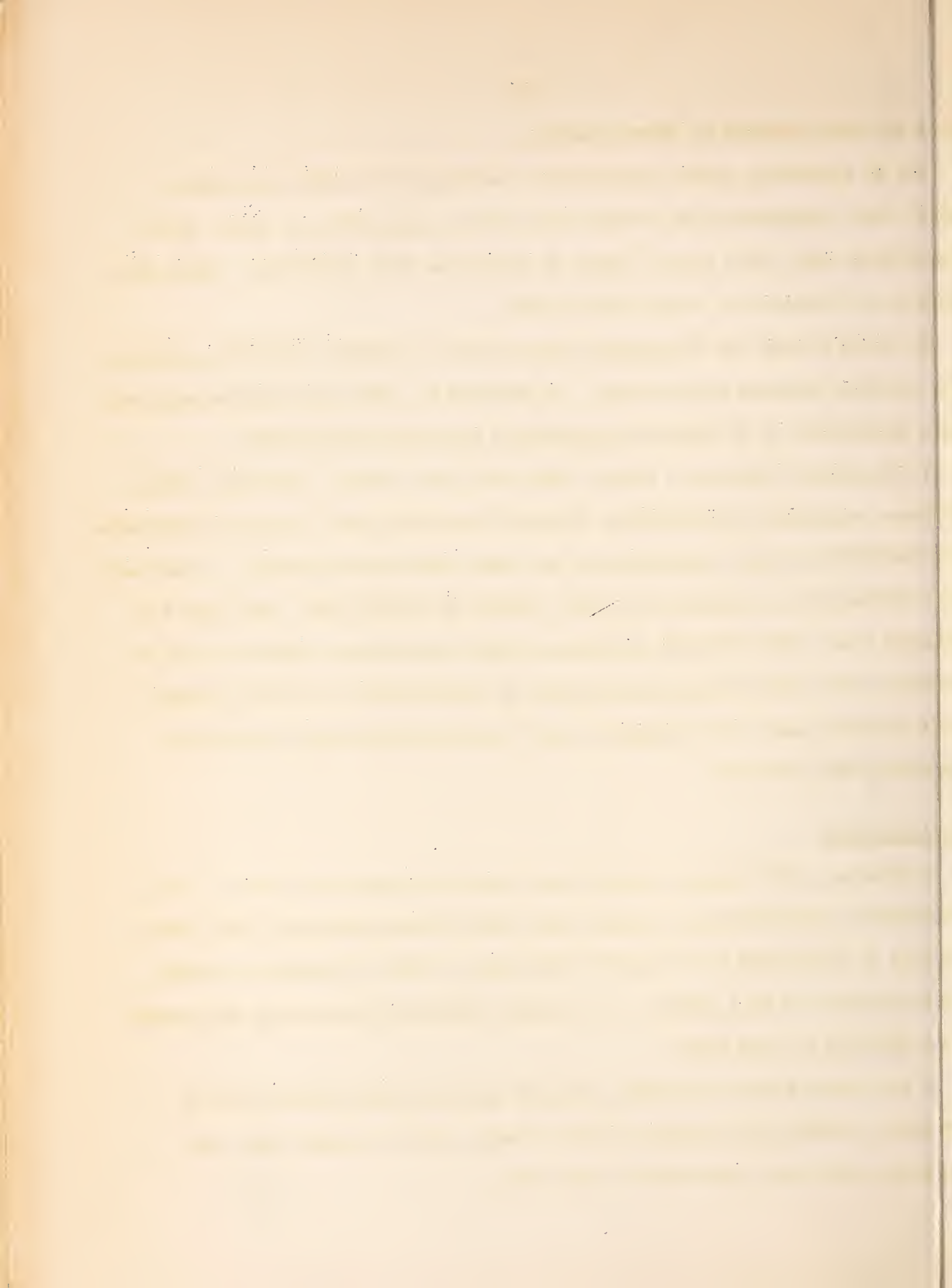
The Wichita Bank for Cooperatives makes loans to farmers' marketing, purchasing, and farm business associations. On December 31, 1939, the Wichita Bank had loans outstanding to 48 Oklahoma cooperatives aggregating \$2,557,133.

In the United States as a whole, during the same period, individual farmers and their cooperative organizations obtained \$5,951,000,000 in loans and discounts from institutions under supervision of the Farm Credit Administration. Land bank loans outstanding on December 31, 1939, totaled \$1,905,000,000; Land Bank Commissioner loans, \$691,000,000; production credit associations numbering 528, in six years made 1,312,000 loans aggregating \$1,442,000,000; in the same period the 12 district banks for cooperatives and the Central Bank made 6,868 loans aggregating \$491,047,000.

#### Debt Adjustment

In Oklahoma 4,808 farmers, through the Farm Debt Adjustment Service of the Farm Security Administration, reduced their debts through agreement with their creditors by \$2,903,848 in the period September 1, 1935 to December 31, 1939, a debt reduction of 21.8 percent. As a result Oklahoma farmers have been unable to pay \$285,374 in back taxes.

In the United States as a whole, 111,131 farmers reduced their debts by adjustments totaling \$84,942,798 or 23.7 percent, and as a result have been able to pay more than \$4,860,000 in back taxes.



### Commodity Loans Protect Income

Corn and wheat loans serve to protect and stabilize farm income, help to stabilize market supplies and prices, and protect both consumers and producers against the calamity of crop failure. Under the 1939 program in Oklahoma 10,609 wheat loans were made totaling \$5,677,695.24 on 8,344,187 bushels of wheat.

In the United States as a whole, 70,000 wheat producers obtained loans on their 1938 crop, totaling about \$45,000,000 on 85,700,000 bushels of wheat, and about 235,000 producers stored 167,000,000 bushels of their 1939 crop under loans totaling about \$115,000,000.

### Exports Aided

Two major export programs for wheat and cotton have assisted United States producers to retain their fair share of the world market. In the fiscal year which ended June 30, 1939 the first year of the wheat export program, 118 million bushels of wheat were sold for export. Of this amount, export of 94 million bushels was assisted directly by the export program. From July 1 through December 31, 1939 sales for export of approximately  $24\frac{1}{2}$  million bushels of wheat and wheat in the form of flour were assisted by the continuing export programs.

How the wheat program has operated to improve the domestic wheat prices in the last year and a half is shown in the following: In August 1938 the average U. S. farm price was 34 cents under the Liverpool price. In August 1939, the U. S. price was about 3 cents above Liverpool. Since Liverpool is normally about 30 cents over the domestic farm price, this meant the U. S. farmer was receiving about 33 cents a bushel more for his wheat than if his price had been based on the world price.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO  
DIVISION OF THE PHYSICAL SCIENCES  
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

RECEIVED  
JAN 10 1964

TO THE DIRECTOR  
OF THE DIVISION OF THE PHYSICAL SCIENCES  
FROM  
DR. ROBERT M. HARRIS  
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY  
UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

Enclosed for the Division of the Physical Sciences are two copies of a report on the results of the study of the reaction of carbon monoxide with nickel carbonyl. The report is the work of Dr. Robert M. Harris and his co-workers, Dr. J. H. Goldstein and Dr. J. H. Goldstein. The report is a preliminary report and is subject to change. The report is being submitted for publication in the Journal of the American Chemical Society.

Very truly yours,  
Dr. Robert M. Harris

Dr. J. H. Goldstein

Dr. J. H. Goldstein

Dr. J. H. Goldstein

Dr. J. H. Goldstein



Domestic Consumption Increased

Expanded domestic distribution and consumption of surplus farm products was brought about through two types of programs; direct purchase of commodities for distribution to needy families through state welfare agencies, and the Food Order Stamp Plan which puts increased food buying power directly into the hands of low-income families.

In Oklahoma in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1939, 54,728,000 pounds of surplus foodstuffs were distributed by the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation, compared with a total of 1,970,079,155 pounds distributed throughout the United States in the same period.

Commodities purchased in Oklahoma included 2,300 barrels of wheat cereal, 16,200 barrels of corn meal, 13,000 barrels of graham flour, and 24,600 barrels of white flour.

The Food Order Stamp Plan is in operation in Shawnee and the rest of Pottawatomie County, Okmulgee and the rest of Okmulgee County, Oklahoma City and the rest of Oklahoma County, Tulsa and the rest of Tulsa County, Anadarko and the rest of Caddo County, McAlester and the rest of Pittsburg County, Ponca City and the rest of Kay County, and Clinton and the rest of Custer County, while others are to be added to the list.

The first part of the paper discusses the importance of the study and the objectives of the research. It also mentions the scope of the study and the limitations. The second part of the paper discusses the methodology used in the study. It mentions the data sources and the statistical methods used. The third part of the paper discusses the results of the study. It mentions the findings and the conclusions. The fourth part of the paper discusses the implications of the study. It mentions the policy recommendations and the future research.

The study found that there is a significant positive relationship between the variables. The results are consistent with the previous studies. The study also found that there are some differences between the variables. The study also found that there are some limitations. The study also found that there are some policy recommendations. The study also found that there are some future research.

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## PART TWO: CONSERVATION AND WISE USE OF AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES

Income improvement and conservation of natural resources have gone hand in hand in Oklahoma since 1933.

Under the first agricultural conservation program in 1936 about 149,000 Oklahoma farmers participated. Of the total cropland, about 60 percent, or 10,332,404 acres, was covered by applications for payments. A total of 1,752,162 acres was diverted from soil-depleting crops. Soil-building practices were put into effect on about 1,677,875 acres as follows: New seedings of legumes and legume mixtures, perennial grasses for pasture, and green manure crops -- 1,208,337 acres; fertilizer and lime applications -- 1,605 acres; terracing -- 84,093 acres; listing -- 382,873 acres; and forest tree plantings -- 967 acres.

Oklahoma farmers have continued to participate actively in the A.A.A. programs. There were 141,800 payees in the 1937 program and 240,470 in the 1938 program. Applications for payments covered 9,658,000 acres, or 56 percent of the cropland in the State, under the 1937 program and 14,390,000 acres, or 77 percent of the cropland, under the 1938 program.

Soil-building practices were put into effect in the State as follows under the A.A.A. programs for 1937 and 1938:

	<u>Unit</u>	<u>1937</u>	<u>1938</u>
New seedings	Acres	260,500	219,137
Green-manure and cover crops	Acres	1,362,500	972,807
Mulching	Tons	--	118
Forest tree practices	Acres	500	8,798
Applications of lime and fertilizer	Tons	2	2,361
Natural reseeding of pastures	Acres	--	30,013
Artificial reseeding of pastures	lbs. of seed	--	70,600
Terracing	lin. ft.	17,442,000	26,581,000
Construction of reservoirs and dams	cu. yds.	--	486,540
Other erosion control practices	Acres <u>1/</u>	2,104,000	747,464

1/ Of this, 1,816,000 acres were in contour and basin listing in the emergency drought areas.

1895

In the United States as a whole, under the 1938 Agricultural Conservation Program, new seedings 30,075,000 acres and green-manure and cover crops 25,244,000 acres. Fertilizer and lime applications totaled 5,547,000 tons. Forest tree practices covered 197,000 acres and pasture practices about 2,205,000 acres. Protected summer fallow, strip cropping, contour farming, and listing were carried out on 15,990,000 acres. Terracing was carried out to the extent of 392,036,000 linear feet.

#### Soil Conservation Service Activities

In addition to the Agricultural Conservation Program, many Oklahoma farmers have signed five-year agreements with the Soil Conservation Service for complete programs of erosion control and good land management. As of December 31, 1939, 8,012 farms including 1,270,189 acres were operating under such agreements. This figure includes land in Soil Conservation projects, CCC camp soil conservation work areas, and farms planned cooperatively by the Soil Conservation Service and State Extension Service. Soil Conservation Districts, organized under State law, include 180,984 farms and 16,382,876 acres.

Approximately 92,625 acres unsuited to continued cropping have been purchased and developed for uses for which this land is better suited, principally forestry and grazing under the Land Utilization Program.

In the United States as a whole, a total of 48,267,000 acres of farm land in 82,000 farms were covered by 5-year contracts with the Soil Conservation Service up to June 30, 1939. Soil Conservation Service demonstration areas now include 68,847,000 acres. Soil Conservation Districts, numbering 217, covered a combined area of 120,000,000 acres of the Nation's 1,900,000,000 acres of land by January 1, 1940, with another 100 districts in process of organization. Within the 217 organized districts were 1,000,000 farms.





Approximately 8,600,000 acres of land unsuited to continued cropping have been purchased and developed for uses for which this land is better suited, principally forestry and grazing.

#### Forest Conservation and Reforestation

Approximately 37 percent of the 213,300 farms in Oklahoma contain woodland, and farm woodlands in the aggregate amount to 4,846,700 acres, or about 14 percent of the State's farm area.

Forest conservation and reforestation on both public and private lands in Oklahoma have been advancing rapidly from 1932 to 1940. Under the Clarke-McNary law, which provides for Federal-State cooperation in the production and distribution of trees, 482,280 trees were distributed for planting on farm lands during 1939. Extensive plantings of forest trees also are made on farm lands under agreement with the Soil Conservation Service.

The U. S. Forest Service administers 154,132 acres in the Onachita National Forest in Oklahoma. Under the provisions of the Weeks Law more than 80,000 low-producing acres have been purchased or approved for purchase by the National Forest Reservation Commission in 6 years. Through protection and careful management they are rapidly being restored to productivity.

During the fiscal year 1939 more than 2,000 people visited the Onachita National Forest in Oklahoma for recreation purposes, many of them using the 2 developed camp grounds.

In the United States as a whole, the national forest system now includes about 175 million acres in 40 States. More than 12 million acres have been purchased or approved for purchase for national forests since March 1933, about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  times as much land as was purchased for national forests in the preceding 22 years. Approximately 125 million trees produced largely in Forest Service nurseries were planted during 1939 on 131,000 acres of national forest land.





In the Prairie States Forestry Shelterbelt Project of the Forest Service 125 million trees have been used in 11,000 miles of plantings and provide protection for about 3 million acres of land, in the Great Plains, where protection is especially needed.

About 314,000 trees were planted on farm lands in 1938 in the farm forestry program of the Soil Conservation Service, and 55 million trees were distributed for farm planting under Forest Service-State cooperation through the Clarke-McNary law.

Under the A.A.A. program in 1938 about 55,445 acres of farm land were planted to forest trees.

#### PART THREE: GREATER SECURITY AND BETTER LIVING ON THE LAND

Aside from the program designed to provide greater equality of income for agriculture as a whole, and nation-wide conservation practices, special attention has been given to more needy farm families requiring additional aid to become self-supporting. Special programs have been directed to low-income farmers suffering from such additional handicaps as drought, poor farming practices, worn-out or inadequate land, unsound tenure conditions, or overwhelming debt.

From 1935 to 1940 in Oklahoma, the Farm Security Administration aided 31,085 farm families with rural rehabilitation loans aggregating \$17,089,400 to enable them to get a new start and again become self-supporting.



By following complete farm and home management plans in 1939, 17,938 rehabilitation borrowers in Oklahoma had an average net income of \$505.70 per family as compared with \$295.21 in the year before they came to F. S. A. for help, an increase of 71 percent, and increased their average net worth over and above all debts from \$596.98 to \$833.82, a gain of 41 percent in the same period. Thus these families had added \$4,338,126 to the wealth of their communities and increased their own annual incomes by a total of \$3,775,794. The typical rehabilitation family in Oklahoma has borrowed \$797.70 and already has repaid \$242.14. Oklahoma rehabilitation borrowers in 1939 produced \$4,740,475 worth of goods for home consumption, compared with \$2,366,740 worth before entering the Farm Security Administration program. In 1939 these families canned an average of 269 quarts of fruits and vegetables per family, for home consumption; produced an average of 567 gallons of milk per family; and an average of 11 tons of forage per family. Rehabilitation borrowers in Oklahoma are now operating an average of 145 acres, an increase of 41.2 acres since they came to the program. This increased acreage, while not adding materially to the production of commercial crops, has maintained a better diet for these families.

At the close of 1939, 49,378 Oklahoma families had received grants for emergency relief aggregating \$4,693,446.

Under the Bankhead-Jones Act loans for farm purchases were made to 296 tenant families in Oklahoma as of December 31, 1939, aggregating \$1,718,298.





In the United States as a whole, from 1935 to 1940, the Farm Security Administration aided approximately 800,000 farm families with rehabilitation loans. By following complete farm and home management plans, 360,000 of these borrowers covered by a survey in 1939 had increased their net worth over and above all debts by 26 percent, and their production of food for home consumption by 64%. The average borrower reported increasing his net worth by more than \$230.42 since coming into the program.

The Farm Security Administration has made rehabilitation loans totalling more than \$370,000,000 since 1935. Although these loans are usually made for a period of five years, and much of the money is not yet due, these farmers who could not get adequate credit from any other source already have repaid more than \$130,000,000 into the U.S. Treasury. Ultimately it is expected that at least 80 percent of these loans will be collected.

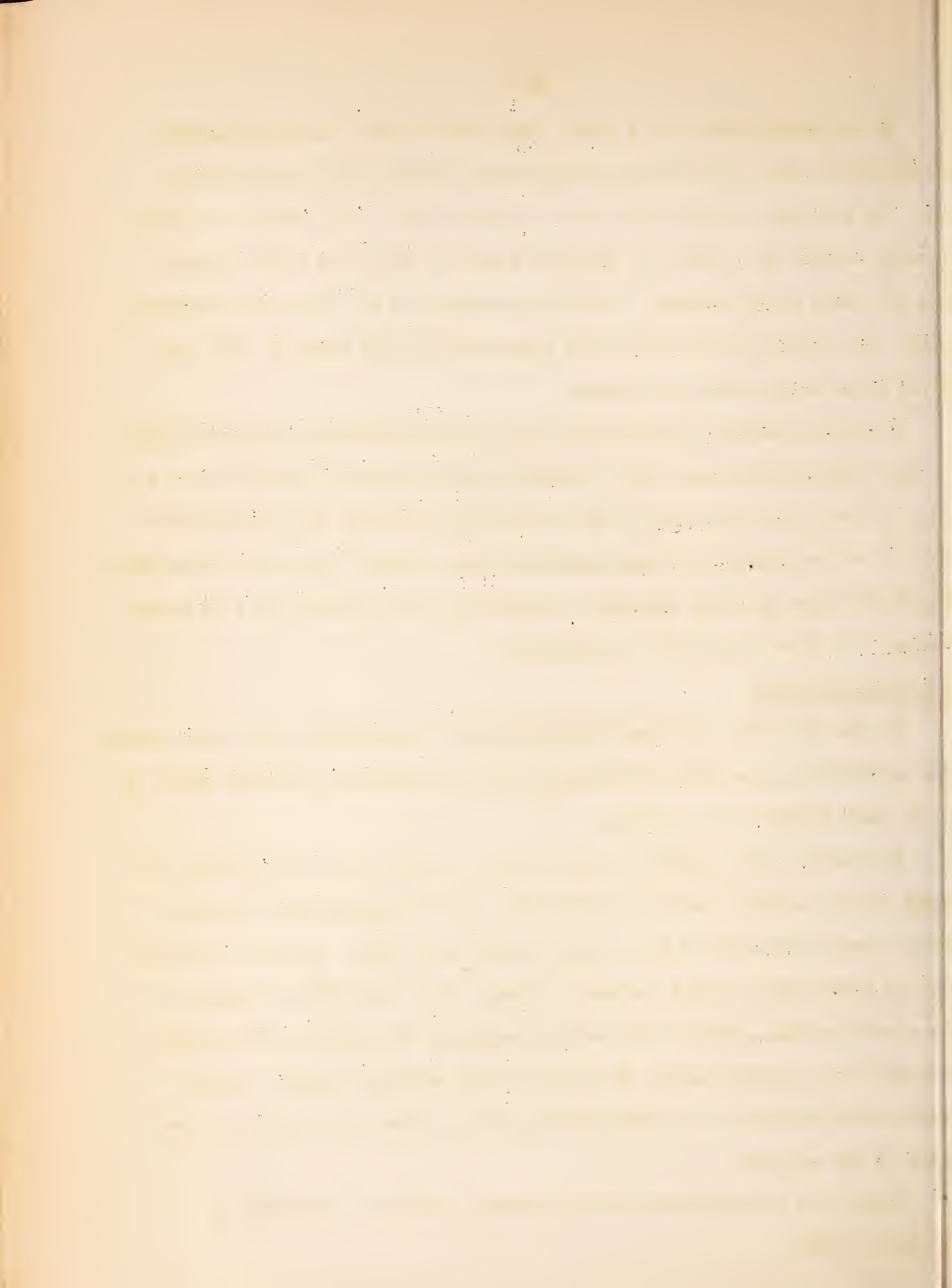
#### Rural Electrification

By June 30, 1939, the Rural Electrification Administration had made allotments in Oklahoma aggregating \$5,859,000 for the construction of 6,238 miles of line to serve 19,015 farm families.

By June 30, 1939, 10,000, or 4.8 percent of the farms in the State, had central station service, compared with 5,648, or 2.7 percent having central station service before the R.E.A. began operations in 1935. This is a net increase of 4,352 farms or 77.1 percent. Surveys showed that 50% of Oklahoma farms served by R.E.A. lines have washing machines; 85 percent have electric irons; 20% have electric vacuum cleaners; general utility electric motors, electric chick brooders and poultry lighting have gained favor since the beginning of the program.

There were 18 REA-financed rural electric systems in the State by September 1, 1939.





In the United States as a whole, to the close of 1939, the Rural Electrification Administration of the Department of Agriculture has made total allotments of \$273,000,000 for the construction of 260,000 miles of line to serve 600,000 farm families. Already 400,000 farms have been connected to REA-sponsored lines, the greater majority of which are cooperatively managed. The number of electrified farms in the United States has more than doubled from 1935 to the present time. Approximately 25 percent of American farms were electrified by January 1, 1940, compared with 10.9 percent on January 1, 1935.

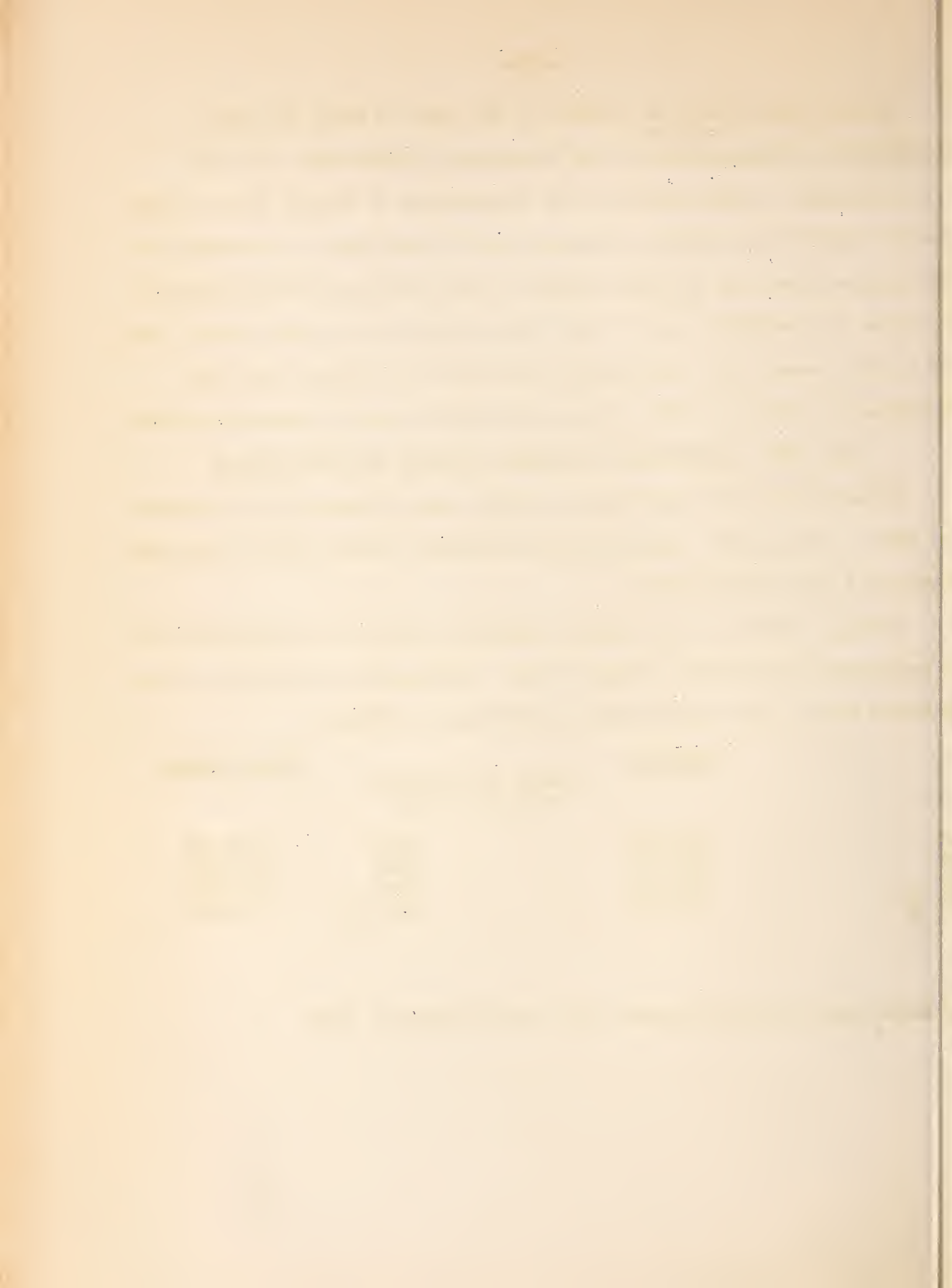
#### PART FOUR: STRENGTHENING DEMOCRACY THROUGH THE FARM PROGRAMS

Democracy has been both the end and the means of National Farm Programs from 1933 to the present. Through local committees, farmers have the responsibility for local administration.

Nearly 6 million of the nation's 6,800,000 farmers are participating in the Agricultural Conservation Program today. Participation in Oklahoma and in the United States since the AAA began in 1933 was as follows:

	<u>Oklahoma</u>	Number of contracts accepted by AAA		<u>United States</u>
1933	116,112		1933	1,625,912
1934	153,896		1934	3,105,110
1935	196,248		1935	3,399,779
1936 <u>1/</u>	26,115		1936 <u>1/</u>	291,652

1/ Winter wheat and rye contracts made before January 6, 1936.



	<u>Oklahoma</u>	Number of payees under the Agricultural Con- servation Program	<u>United States</u>
1936	148,920		3,880,447
1937	141,800		3,743,904
1938	240,470		5,248,796
1939	267,000		5,764,200

The results of referendum votes among Oklahoma farmers show the demand for full application of the A.A.A. programs. Important referenda in which Oklahoma farmers participated were as follows:

<u>Nature of Referendum</u>	<u>Date.</u>	<u>Votes of Participating Farmers</u>		<u>Percent For</u>
		<u>For</u>	<u>: Against</u>	
Corn-hogs	Oct. 1934	11,231	5,213	68
Cotton (Bankhead Act)	Dec. 1934	46,397	30,457	60
Wheat	May, 1935	20,363	3,097	87
Corn-hogs	Oct. 1935	21,185	3,598	85
Cotton	Mar. 1938	36,866	15,528	70
Cotton	Dec. 1938	28,058	13,854	67
Cotton	Dec. 1939	40,236	9,285	81

In Oklahoma in 1940, there were 385 members and alternates of county A.A.A. committees and 2,170 members and alternates of community A.A.A. committees which administer the Agricultural Conservation Program locally. There were also 77 county committees of the Farm Security Administration in the State and 66 county tenant purchase committees. Cooperating with the Farm Credit Administration were 77 local National Farm Loan Associations and 14 Production Credit Associations.





Soil Conservation Districts, organized under State law, include 180,984 farms and cover 16,382,876 acres in Oklahoma.

Soil Conservation Districts are organized and developed under State laws by farmers, who have an opportunity to express their preferences both as to planning and operations within the District. By means of these Districts farmers can coordinate their efforts to control erosion thoroughly along watershed lines with technical assistance often being furnished by local, State and Federal agencies.

#### Land Use Planning by Farmers

Land Use Planning Committees study all agricultural problems, and how Federal, State, and local agricultural services can best be applied. Representative farm people and agricultural officials are members of both county and community planning committees. In this way farmers have a voice in planning what all public agricultural agencies will do in their communities.

In Oklahoma, 22 county Land Use Planning Committees, with 306 farmer members, have been formed and others were expected to be organized in 1940.

In the United States as a whole, approximately 135,000 farmers served on A.A.A. committees; there were 2,907 Debt Adjustment Committees; 1,289 Tenant Purchase Committees; and approximately 1,500 committees for rehabilitation loans; about 3,700 active National Farm Loan Associations, and 528 Production Credit Associations; approximately 370 Soil Conservation Districts were either organized or in the process of organization.

There were approximately 19,000 farmers by the end of 1939 participating as members of county Land Use Planning Committees, and 65,000 as members of community Land Use Planning Committees.

